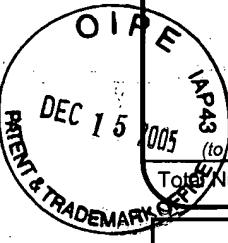


Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.



TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

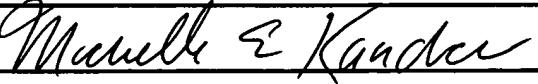
21

Application Number	10/776,845
Filing Date	February 11, 2004
First Named Inventor	WOLLER, Ronald R., et al.
Art Unit	3634
Examiner Name	THOMPSON II, Hugh B.
Attorney Docket Number	8S08.1-190

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment / Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): Return Postcard
Remarks		

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm	GARDNER GROFF, P.C.		
Signature			
Printed Name	Michelle E. Kandcer		
Date	December 12, 2005	Reg. No.	54,207

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal Brief Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below.

Signature	
Typed or printed name	Alicia Howell
Date	December 12, 2005

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Art Unit: 3634 Examiner: THOMPSON II, Hugh B.

In Re Application of: WOLLER, Ronald R., et al)
)
Serial No.: 10/776,845)
)
Filed: February 11, 2004) Appeal No. _____
)
For: **FOOTHOLD FOR CLIMBING TREE STANDS**)

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

December 12, 2005

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

INTRODUCTION

This is an appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences of the final rejection of all claims in the subject application. This Brief is in furtherance of Applicants' Notice of Appeal under 37 C.F.R. § 41.31, filed October 11, 2005. No extension of time is believed to be due (as December 11, 2005 was a Sunday, and this brief is filed on the next business day). However, if any extension is required, please consider this a request therefore. The requisite fees for this Brief are enclosed. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 50-1513.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents, Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 on the date indicated below:

Alicia Howell

December 12, 2005

Date

1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is the owner of the present application, Summit Treestands, LLC (the assignee of this application) of 715 Summit Drive, S.E., Decatur, Alabama 35601.

2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other known appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this Appeal.

3. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 are pending in this application, and Claims 4, 12, and 18 are cancelled.

Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 stand finally rejected.

The appealed claims are Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20.

4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

An Amendment After Final pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.116 was filed on October 11, 2005, to amend Claims 5 and 13 and to cancel Claims 4 and 12 in an effort to place the application in a better form for consideration on appeal. The Examiner entered this amendment on November 1, 2005, for purposes of appeal. However, Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 stand finally rejected.

5. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The claimed invention of independent Claim 1 relates generally to a foot engaging member (two of which are shown in the figures and identified by element numbers 100 and 101) for use with a climbing tree stand assembly (10) including a platform (11) and a support member (36, 37) attached to the platform, as depicted in Figures 1-4. The foot engaging member (100) includes a mounting portion 104 for attachment to the climbing tree stand assembly 10 and a rigid tail portion 105 having a curved elongate body 122 and extending away from the mounting portion. The foot engaging members are described in the specification on page 5, paragraph 20, line 11, through page 6, paragraph 25, line 24.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 5 relates generally to the foot engaging member (100) as described with regard to Claim 1, wherein the foot engaging member comprises substantially rigid molded plastic. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 21, lines 20-21.

The claimed invention of independent Claim 8 relates generally to a climbing tree stand assembly (10), as shown in Figures 1-4. The climbing tree stand assembly (10) comprises a platform (11), a pair of support arms (36, 37) attached to the platform, and a pair of rigid footholds (100, 101) attached to the platform or the support arms and extending generally over the platform. The rigid footholds (100, 101) are described in the specification on page 5, paragraph 20, line 11, through page 6, paragraph 25, line 24.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 13 relates generally to the climbing tree stand assembly (10) as described with regard to Claim 8, wherein the footholds (100, 101) each comprise a molded plastic body. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 21, lines 20-21.

The claimed invention of independent Claim 14 relates generally to an improvement for a climbing tree stand (10) of the type for use by a user and including a platform (11) and a pair of support arms (36, 37) attached to the platform. The improvement therein comprises a pair of rigid foothold devices (100, 101) attached to the platform (11) or the support arms (36, 37). The rigid foothold devices are described in the specification on page 5, paragraph 20, line 11, through page 6, paragraph 25, line 24.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 19 relates generally to the improvement as described with regard to Claim 14, wherein the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprise a curved elongate body portion (105) and an attachment portion (104) for attaching to either the platform (11) or the support arms (36, 37). Furthermore, the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprise a molded plastic body. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 21, lines 20-21.

The claimed invention of dependent Claim 20 relates generally to the improvement as described with regard to Claim 14, wherein the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprise a curved elongate body portion (105) and an attachment portion (104) for attaching to either the platform (11) or the support arms (36, 37). Furthermore, the attachment portion (104) of the rigid foothold devices (100, 101) comprises a yoke (106) for fastening to one of the support arms. Such limitation is clearly described on page 5, paragraph 22, lines 24-26 and is shown in Figures 1, 4, and 5A as defined by elements 108, 110, and 112.

6. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal are:

- (1) Claims 5 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- (2) Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller.

7. ARGUMENT

(1) Rejection of Claims 5 and 13 Under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph

Claims 5 and 13 stand rejected as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. The Examiner has erroneously rejected the Applicants' claims. Specifically, the Examiner was unclear as to how Claims 4 and 12, and by dependency Claims 5 and 13, further limit the rigid recitations of Claims 1 and 18. To advance prosecution, Applicants cancelled Claims 4 and 12 and amended Claims 5 and 13 to clarify what is claimed in an Amendment After Final pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.116. The amendment was entered on November 1, 2005, but the claims still stand finally rejected. Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 5 and 13, in their current forms, are not indefinite.

(2) Rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over
U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller

Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-17, 19, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,971,104 of Woller. The Examiner has erroneously rejected the Applicants' claims.

To be a valid 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection, a single reference must disclose each and every element of the claims. The rejection here is improper because the reference does not disclose each and every element of the claims.

Claims 1-3 and 6-7

Claims 1-3 and 6-7 (as Applicants cancelled Claim 4 in the Amendment after Final) are not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Independent Claim 1 recites, "A foot engaging member for use with a climbing tree stand assembly including a platform and a support member attached to the platform, comprising: a mounting portion for attachment to the climbing tree stand assembly; and a rigid tail portion having a curved elongate body and extending away from the mounting portion" (emphasis added).

U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest foot engaging members that have a rigid tail portion. Rather, U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller discloses foot engaging members that are a pair of stiff, flexible straps, which are not rigid, for providing the outdoorsman a mechanism to manipulate the foot-support assembly. U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller discloses "two or more flexible tensile members such as straps fashioned from woven fabric webs 34, each web having an end looped around the corresponding seat hook 32" (Col. 5, line 6 et al., emphasis added). Moreover, "The straps may be fashioned from suitable, conventional nylon web material.

One-inch wide nylon webbing is preferred since it has a stiffness that causes the strap to stand up presenting a loop for the outdoorsman. In addition, other materials such as cotton, dacron, synthetic polymers, and the like can be used for the foot straps 96, or the strap 66 of the seat assembly" (Col. 7, lines 41-44). Clearly, the straps of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are flexible and tensile. Tensile can be defined as capable of tension, and tensile strength can be defined as resistance to rupture under tension (Webster's Third New International Dictionary, unabridged). Rigid, devices, however are lacking or devoid of flexibility (Webster's Third New International Dictionary, unabridged), and do not deform under load. The terms rigid and flexible are antonyms. The present application describes footholds that are rigid, and the prior art describes footholds that are flexible.

The Examiner's position that the term "synthetic polymers," as used in the present context, includes rigid plastic such as polyvinylchloride (PVC), is simply unfounded. As an aside, the Examiner uses a Wikipedia definition of the term "synthetic polymers" (a copy of which is included in the Evidence Appendix) to show that PVC is a synthetic polymer, but events in the news point out that Wikipedia may or may not be accurate, as Wikipedia allows non-reviewed material to be posted by outside contributors. Indeed, synthetic polymers, in certain forms can be flexible, and synthetic polymers in other forms can be rigid. Thus, synthetic polymers, like other materials including metals, can be rigid or flexible depending on how they are fabricated. The Examiner's reliance on the type of material used for the footholds is misplaced. For example, a synthetic polymer that is long and thin could be flexible, just like a single strand of a steel cable is flexible. A synthetic polymer that is molded can be a hard, rigid structure, just as a steel beam is a hard, rigid

structure. However, there is simply no disclosure in U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller to support the notion that the synthetic polymers are rigid.

Moreover, the Examiner's position appears to be that the word "rigid" is synonymous with the word "stiff." In essence, the Examiner is removing the word "rigid" from the claims, and inserting the phrase "somewhat stiff," so that the claim reads on the prior art. The Examiner's position obviously is not sustainable.

The Examiner provided the Applicants with a dictionary definition of the word "rigid" as meaning "appearing stiff and unyielding" (Webster's 10th edition, emphasis added, a copy of which is included in the Evidence Appendix). It appears that the Examiner is simply ignoring the second part of the definition (the very definition that the Examiner relies on) of rigid in that not only are rigid devices stiff, but they are also unyielding. Under the Examiner's definition of rigid, a man's shirt collar would be considered rigid, for example. A man's shirt collar is somewhat stiff in that the collar can stand up under its own weight, but no one would consider a man's shirt collar to be rigid. If some relative small amount of force is applied to the shirt collar, it will yield and deform. Thus, a man's shirt collar is somewhat stiff, but it is certainly not rigid. Similarly, under the Examiner's definition, Jello® too would be considered rigid. Jello®, when chilled, has some stiffness to it so that it holds its shape, but Jello® is not rigid, as even a very slight amount of force would cause the Jello® to yield and deform. Those skilled in the art would not consider Jello® or a man's shirt collar, though both somewhat stiff, to be rigid.

Similarly, the flexible straps of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are somewhat stiff, but they are not unyielding so as to be considered rigid. In fact, the straps of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller will yield and deform if force is applied to them,

just like a man's shirt collar and Jello®. Therefore, the flexible straps, just like a man's shirt collar and Jello®, are not rigid.

To the contrary, the foot engaging members of the present application are both stiff and unyielding when force is applied, and are thus rigid, which is not disclosed, taught, or suggested by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Thus, Claim 1 is not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 1, and by dependency, Claims 2-3 and 6-7, is respectfully requested.

Claim 5

Claim 5 is not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 5 recites, "The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the foot engaging member comprises substantially rigid molded plastic." U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a foot engaging member comprising a substantially rigid molded plastic. Rather, as stated herein, the foot engaging member of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprises "two or more flexible tensile members," which obviously are not constructed of rigid molded plastic. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 5 is respectfully requested.

Claims 8-11

Claims 8-11 are not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 8 recites, "A climbing tree stand assembly comprising: a platform; a pair of support arms attached to the platform; and a pair of rigid footholds attached to the platform or the support arms and extending generally over the platform" (emphasis added).

U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a climbing tree stand assembly having a pair of rigid footholds. Rather, as stated herein, the

footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprises “two or more flexible tensile members,” which obviously are not rigid. Thus, though the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are stiff, they certainly are not rigid. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 8, and by dependency, Claims 9-11, is respectfully requested.

Claim 13

Claim 13 is not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 13 recites, “The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 11, wherein the footholds each comprise a molded plastic body.” U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a pair of footholds each comprising a substantially rigid molded plastic. Rather, as stated herein, the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise “two or more flexible tensile members,” which obviously is not a molded plastic body. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claims 14-17

Claims 14-17 are not anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller. Claim 14 recites, “In a climbing tree stand including a platform and a pair of support arms attached to the platform, the climbing tree stand for use by a user, the improvement therein comprising: a pair of rigid foothold devices attached to the platform or the support arms” (emphasis added).

U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest climbing tree stand assembly having an improvement comprising a pair of rigid foothold devices. Rather, as stated herein, the foothold devices of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprises “two or more flexible tensile members,” which obviously are not rigid. Thus, though the foothold devices of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller are stiff,

they certainly are not rigid. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 14, and by dependency, Claims 15-17, is respectfully requested.

Claim 19

Claim 19 recites, "The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the rigid foothold devices comprise a molded plastic body." U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a pair of rigid foothold devices comprising a substantially rigid molded plastic. Rather, as stated herein, the footholds of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise "two or more flexible tensile members," which obviously is not a molded plastic body. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claim 20

Claim 20 recites, "The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the attachment portion of the rigid foothold devices comprises a yoke for fastening to one of the support arms." U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller does not disclose, teach, or suggest a foothold device having a yoke for fastening the foothold to one of the support arms. Rather, the foothold devices of U.S. Patent Number 5,971,104 of Woller comprise "two or more flexible tensile members such as straps fashioned from woven fabric webs 34, each web having an end looped around the corresponding seat hook 32" (Col. 5, line 6 et al.), which loop obviously is not a yoke. Accordingly, allowance of Claim 13 is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above and the attached appendices, the pending grounds of rejection cannot be maintained and all pending claims must be allowed. Any communication that may expedite allowance should be directed to Applicants' undersigned attorney at (770) 984-2300.

Respectfully submitted,



Michelle E. Kandcer
Reg. No. 54,207

GARDNER GROFF, P.C.
Customer Number 23506

100 Parkwood Point
2018 Powers Ferry Road
Suite 800
Atlanta, GA 30339

Tel: 770.984.2300
Fax: 770.984.0098

8. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A foot engaging member for use with a climbing tree stand assembly including a platform and a support member attached to the platform, comprising:
 - a mounting portion for attachment to the climbing tree stand assembly; and
 - a rigid tail portion having a curved elongate body and extending away from the mounting portion.
2. The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the mounting portion is configured to be attached to the support member of the climbing tree stand assembly.
3. The foot engaging member of Claim 2, wherein the tail portion is configured to extend generally downwardly toward the platform of the tree stand assembly.
4. (Cancelled)
5. The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the foot engaging member comprises substantially rigid molded plastic.
6. The foot engaging member of Claim 1, wherein the mounting portion is configured to secure the foot engaging member to either the support member or to the platform.
7. The foot engaging member of Claim 6, wherein the mounting portion is secured to the support member with a fastener.

8. A climbing tree stand assembly comprising:
 - a platform;
 - a pair of support arms attached to the platform; and
 - a pair of rigid footholds attached to the platform or the support arms and extending generally over the platform.
9. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 8, wherein the pair of footholds each comprise a curved elongate body portion and a clamping portion for attaching to either the platform or the support arms.
10. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 9, wherein clamping portions are attached to the support arms.
11. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 9, wherein the curved elongate body portions extend generally over the platform.
12. (Cancelled)
13. The climbing tree stand assembly of Claim 11, wherein the footholds each comprise a molded plastic body.

14. In a climbing tree stand including a platform and a pair of support arms attached to the platform, the climbing tree stand for use by a user, the improvement therein comprising:

a pair of rigid foothold devices attached to the platform or the support arms.

15. The improvement of Claim 14 wherein the rigid foothold devices extend generally between the support arms and the platform.

16. The improvement of Claim 14 wherein the rigid foothold devices are attached to the support arms and extend toward the platform.

17. The improvement of Claim 14 wherein the rigid foothold devices comprise a curved elongate body portion and an attachment portion for attaching to either the platform or the support arms.

18. (Cancelled)

19. The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the rigid foothold devices comprise a molded plastic body.

20. The improvement of Claim 17 wherein the attachment portion of the rigid foothold devices comprises a yoke for fastening to one of the support arms.

9. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 was entered by the Examiner and relied upon the Appellant in the appeal. Other evidence entered by the Examiner includes a Wikipedia definition of “synthetic polymer” and a Webster’s 10th edition dictionary definition of the word “rigid.” Copies of these definitions are attached hereto.

Synthetic polymer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.



Synthetic polymers are often referred to as "plastics", such as the well-known polyethylene and nylon. However, most of them can be classified in at least three main categories: thermoplastics, thermosets and elastomers.

Man-made polymers are used in a bewildering array of applications: food packaging, films, fibers, tubing, pipes, etc. The personal care industry also uses polymers to aid in texture of products, binding, and moisture retention (e.g. in hair gel and conditioners).

Examples

A non-exhaustive list of these ubiquitous materials includes:

- acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)
- polyamide (PA)
- polybutadiene
- poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT)
- polycarbonate (PC)
- poly(ether sulphone) (PES, PES/PEES)
- poly(ether ether ketone)s (PEEK, PES/PEEK)
- polyethylene (PE)
- poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG)
- poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET)
- polyimide
- polypropylene (PP)
- polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)
- polystyrene (PS)
- styrene acrylonitrile (SAN)
- poly(trimethylene terephthalate) (PTT)
- polyurethane (PU)
- polyvinylchloride (PVC)
- polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
- poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) (PVP)

Brand names

These polymers are often better known through their brand names, for instance:

- Kevlar
- Kynar, e.g. PVDF
- Mylar, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate
- Nylon, e.g. polyamide 6,6
- Rilsan, e.g. polyamide 11 & 12
- Teflon, e.g. PTFE
- Ultem, e.g. polyimide
- Vectran
- Viton
- Zylon

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_polymer"

Categories: Polymers

-
- This page was last modified 6 May 2005 09:33.
 - All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License (see **Copyrights** for details).

right or just claim: **LEGAL** (< authority>) 3: PROPER, FITTING (assured of his ~ place in history—Brian Duff) — **right-fully** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **right-ful-ness** *n*

right-hand \rit-hānd\ *adj* (1592) 1: situated on the right 2: **RIGHT-HANDED** 3: chiefly relied on (< man>)

right hand *n* (bef. 12c) 1: a: the hand on a person's right side b: an indispensable person 2: a: the right side b: a place of honor

right-handed \rit-hād\ *adj* (14c) 1: using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left; also: swinging from right to left (< a ~ batter>) 2: relating to, designed for, or done with the right hand 3: a: having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch viewed from in front: CLOCKWISE b: having a spiral structure or form that ascends or advances to the right (< a ~ screw> < a ~ double helix of DNA>) 4: of a door: opening to the right away from one — **right-handed** *adv* — **right-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **right-hand-ed-ness** *n*

right-hand-er \rit-hād-ər\ *n* (1857) 1: a blow struck with the right hand 2: a right-handed person; esp: a right-handed pitcher

right-ism \rit-i-zm\ *n*, often *cap* (1939) 1: the principles and views of the Right 2: advocacy of or adherence to the doctrines of the Right — **right-ist** \rit-ist\ *n* or *adj* — *right-ist*

right-ly \rit-lik\ *adv* (bef. 12c) 1: in accordance with right conduct

FAIRLY, JUSTLY 2: in the right or proper manner: PROPERLY, FITTINGLY 3: according to truth or fact: CORRECTLY, EXACTLY

right-minded \rit-mid-dəd\ *adj* (ca. 1586): having a right or honest mind (<a ~ citizen>) — **right-minded-ness** *n*

right now *adv* (14c) 1: **RIGHT AWAY** 2: at present

right-to \rit-tō\, \rit-tō\ *interj* (1896) — used to express cheerful concurrence, assent, or understanding

right-off *adv* (1790) : **RIGHT AWAY**; at once — **right off the bat** : **RIGHT OFF**

right-of-way \rit-əv\.-wā\ *n*, *pl* **rights-of-way** also **right-of-ways** (1768) 1: a legal right of passage over another person's ground

2: a: the area over which a right-of-way exists b: the strip of land over which is built a public road c: the land occupied by a railroad esp. for its main line d: the land used by a public utility (as for a transmission line) 3: a: a precedence in passing accorded to one vehicle over another by custom, decision, or statute b: the right of traffic to take precedence c: the right to take precedence over others (gave the bill the ~ in the Senate)

right on *adv* (1925) 1: exactly correct — often used interjectionally to express agreement 2: **usu right-on**: attuned to the spirit of the times

Right Reverend (15c) — used as a title for high ecclesiastical officials

right shoulder arms *n* (1902): a position in the manual of arms in which the butt of the rifle is held in the right hand with the barrel resting on the right shoulder; also: a command to assume this position

right-to-life \rit-tō-lif\ *adj* (1973) : opposed to abortion — **right-to-life-er**, \rit-tō-fir\

right-to-work *adj* (1949) : opposing or banning the closed shop and the union shop

right triangle *n* (1924) : a triangle having a right angle — see TRIANGLE

rightward \rit-wārd\ *adj* (1825) : being toward or on the right

right whale *n* (1725) : any of a family (Balaenidae) of baleen whales

having very long, baleen, a large head on a stocky body, a smooth throat, and short broad rounded flippers

right wing *n* (1905) 1: the rightist division of a group or party 2:

right-wing \rit-wīng\, \rit-wīng\ *adj* — **right-wing-er** \rit-wīng-ər\, \rit-wīng-ər\ *n*

righty \rit-ē\, \rit-ē\ *n* (1949) : **RIGHT-HANDER** 2

rigid \rit-jid\ *adj* [ME **rigide**, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. **L rigidus**, fr. **rigere** to be stiff] (15c) 1: a: deficient in or, devoid of flexibility (< price controls>) (< a bar of metal>) b: appearing stiff and unyielding (his face ~ with pain) 2: a: inflexibly set in opinion b: strictly observed (adheres to a ~ schedule) 3: firmly inflexible rather than lax or indulgent (<a ~ disciplinarian>) 4: precise and accurate in procedure (<control of the manufacturing process>) 5: of an airship: having the outer shape maintained by a fixed framework — **rigid-ly** *adv*

rigid-ness *n* — **Syn** RIGID, RIGOROUS, STRICT, STRINGENT mean extremely severe or stern. RIGID implies uncompromising inflexibility (*rigid* rules of conduct). RIGOROUS implies the imposition of hardship and difficulty (the *rigorous* training of recruits). STRICT emphasizes undeviating conformity to rules, standards, or requirements (*strict* enforcement of the law). STRINGENT suggests severe, tight restriction or limitation (*stringent* standards of admission). — **syn** see in addition STIFF

rigidify \rit-jid-īf\, \rit-jid-īf\ *vb* -fyed, -fy-ing *vt* (1842) : to make rigid ~

7: to become rigid — **rigidifi-ca-tion** \rit-jid-īf-ə-fā\.-kā-shən\ *n*

rigidify \rit-jid-īf\, \rit-jid-īf\ *n*, *pl* **ties** (1624) 1: the quality or state of being rigid 2: one that is rigid (as in form or conduct)

rig-marole \rit-gā-mōr-əl\, \rit-gā-mōr-əl\ *n* [alter. of obs. **ragman** roll long list catalog] (ca. 1736) 1: confused or meaningless talk 2: a complex and ritualistic procedure

rigor \rit-gōr\ *n* [ME **rigōr**, fr. MF **rigōur**, fr. L **rigor**, lit, stiffness, fr.

fr. **rigere** to be stiff] (14c) 1: a: (1) harsh inflexibility in opinion, temperament, or judgment; severancy (2): the quality of being unyielding or inflexible: **STRICTNESS** (3): severity of life: **AUSTERITY** b: an act or

instance of strictness, severity, or cruelty 2: a tremor caused by a chill 3: a condition that makes life difficult, challenging, or uncomfortable; esp: extremity of cold 4: strict precision: **EXACTNESS** (logical ~) 5: a: **RIGIDITY, STIFFNESS** b: rigidity or torpor of organs or tissue that prevents response to stimuli

rig-or-ism \rit-gōr-īz-m̄\ *n* (1704) : rigidity in principle or practice — **rig-or-ist** \rit-gōr-ist\ *n* or *adj* — **rig-or-istic** \rit-gōr-īstik\ *adj*

rig-or mor-tis \rit-gōr-.mōr-tas\ also **chiefly Brit** **tri-gōr-**\ *n* [NL stiffness of death] (ca. 1847) : temporary rigidity of muscles occurring after death

rig-orous \rit-gōr-ōs\ *adj* (15c) 1: manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor 2: a: marked by extremes of temperature or climate b: HARSH, SEVERE 3: scrupulously accurate: **PRECISE** — **syn** see RIGID — **rig-or-ous-ly** *adv* — **rig-or-ous-ness** *n*

rig-our **chiefly Brit** *var* of **RIGOR** — **rig-our** \rit-gūr\ *n* [D, fr. **rīst** rice + **tāfel** table] (1889) : an Indonesian meal consisting of rice and a variety of accompanying dishes (as meat, seafood, and vegetables)

Riks-mål or **Riks-maal** \ritks-mōl\ *n* [Norw, fr. **rik** kingdom + **mål** speech] (1913) : **BOKMÅL**

rike \ritk\ *n* [var. of **rike**] (1825) 1: to make agitated and angry: **UPSET** 2: BOIL 1: **syn** see IRRITATE

rikey \ritkē\ *adj* (1805) 1: **TURBID** 2: ANGRY

rike \ritk\ *n* [D, fr. LG **rille**; akin to OE **rivulet**] (1538) : a very small brook

rike \ritk\ *v* (1610) : to flow like a rill

rike \ritk\ or **rille** \ritk\ *n* [G **Rille**, lit., channel made by a small stream, fr. LG, **rill**] (1868) : any of several long narrow valleys on the moon's surface

rike \ritk\ *n* [var. of **rike**] (1538) : a little rill

rike-lets \ritk-lets\, \ritk-lets\ *n* [pl, dim. of **rille**, sing., piece of pork, fr. MF, dial. var. of **relle** board, lath, fr. L **regula** straightedge — more at RULE] (1889) : cooked shredded meat (as pork or duck) or fish prepared in fat

rim \ritm\ *n* [ME, fr. OE **rima**; akin to ON **rimi** strip of land] (13c) 1: a: **BRINK** b: the outer often curved or circular edge or border of something 2: a: the outer part of a wheel joined to the hub usu. by spokes b: a removable outer metal band on an automobile wheel to which the tire is attached 3: **FRAME** 4: **rim-less** \ritm-lēs\ *adj*

rim \ritm\ *vb* **rimmed**; **rim-ming** \ritm-ing\ (1794) 1: to serve as a rim for: **BORDER** (**cliffs**, **rimming** the camp) 2: to run around the rim of (putts that ~ the cup) ~ *vi*: to form or show a rim

rim \ritm\ *n* [ME **rim**, fr. OE **hrim**; akin to ON **hrim** frost] (bef. 12c)

1: **FROST** 2: a: an accumulation of granular ice tufts on the windward sides of exposed objects that is formed from supercooled fog or cloud and built out directly against the wind 3: **CRUST, INCrustation** (~ of snow)

rim \ritm\ *vb* **rimmed**; **rim-ming** (ca. 1755) : to cover with or as if with rime

rim-e, **rim-e ster** *var of RHYME, RHYMESTER*

rim-fire \ritm-fir\ *adj* (1868) : of a cartridge: having the priming distributed in the rim of the shell — **rimfire** *n*

rim-land \ritm-land\ *n* (1944) : a region on the periphery of the heartland

rimmed \ritm-d̄\ *adj* (1729) : having a rim — usu. used in combination **(dark-rimmed glasses, red-rimmed eyes)**

rim-rock \ritm-räk\ *n* (1860) 1: a top stratum or overlying strata of resistant rock of a plateau that outcrops to form a vertical face 2: the edge or face of a rimrock outcrop

rimy \ritmē\ *adj* **rim-i-er**, **est** [OE **hrimig**, fr. **'hrim**] (bef. 12c) : covered with rime: **FROSTY**

rind \ritnd\, **dial'ritn** *n* [ME, fr. OE **rinda**, bark, and prob. to OE **rendan** to rend] (bef. 12c) 1: the bark of a tree 2: a: usu. hard or tough outer layer: **PEEL, CRUST** (grated lemon ~) — **rinded** \ritnd-d̄\ *adj*

rin-der-pest \ritn-dar-pēst\ *n* [G, fr. **Rinder**, pl. cattle + **Pest** pestilence] (1865) : an acute infectious febrile disease of ruminant mammals (as cattle) that is caused by a virus and is marked by diarrhea and inflammation of mucous membranes

ring \ritng\ *n* [ME, fr. OE **ring**; akin to OHG **hring** ring, OCS **krogъ** circle] (bef. 12c) 1: a circular band for holding, connecting, hanging, pulling, packing, or sealing (a key ~) (a towel ~) 2: a: a circlet usu. of precious metal worn on the finger b: an encircling arrangement (~ of suburbs) c: a: a circular or spiral course — often used in pl. in the phrase **run rings around** 4: a (1): an often circular space esp. for exhibitions or competitions; esp: such a space at a circus (2): a structure containing such a ring b: a square enclosure in which boxers or wrestlers contest 5: a band believed to be composed of rocky fragments revolving around a planet (as Saturn) 6: **ANNUAL-RING** 7: a: an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish and often corrupt purpose (as to control a market) (a wheat ~) b: **GANG** 8: the field of a political contest: **RACE** 9: food in the shape of a circle 10: an arrangement of atoms represented in formulas or models in a cyclic manner — called also **CYCLE** 11: a set of mathematical elements that is closed under two binary operations of which the first forms a commutative group with the set and the second is associative over the set and is distributive with respect to the first operation 12: **pl**: a pair of usu. rubber-covered metal rings suspended from a ceiling or crossbar to a height of approximately eight feet above the floor and used for hanging, swinging, and balancing feats in gymnastics b: an event in gymnastics competition in which the rings are used 13: **BOXING** (ended his career) — **ring-like** \ritng-lik\ *adj*

ring \ritng\ *vb* **ringed**; **ring-ing** \ritng-ing\ (14c) 1: to provide with a ring 2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building) 3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: a: the backbone b: the spine c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: **ENCIRCLE** (police ~ed the building)

3: **GIRDLE** 2: to throw a ring over (the peg) in a game (as horseshoes or quoits) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move in a ring b: to rise in the air spirally 2: to form or take the shape of a ring

rib \ritb\ *n* [ME **rib**, fr. MF **rib**, fr. L **ribba**, rib] (13c) 1: a: a bone or cartilage forming the framework of the thorax and abdomen b: the backbone c: the backbone of a ship: the longitudinal frame or series of frames forming the skeleton of a hull

rib \ritb\ *vb* **ribbed**; **rib-bing** \ritb-ing\ (14c) 1: to furnish with ribs

2: to place or form a ring around: <

in a game
symbolizing an
a baton 3 : a
g) 4 a : any
gin, or use; as
the elevators
b : STICKFUL
ing) in a rela-
andy) (a ~ of
irritless person
ward, dull, or
resembling a
0 : a piece of
from a
a : punis-
or coopera-
: CRITICISM.

to provide a

ician; akin to
ein to tattoo
b : to kill
e 3 a : to
put or set in
stened on by
adhere to a
uck with the
action of b
h something
usy car) ~
ion: a : to
come fast by
mud) 2 a
hold fast or
ep close in a
jammed 4
able to pro-
iritate, nag
ly — stick
sk — stick
opposition

me closely
g glued to
interchange-
(antibodies of
parts so
re cohere).
Irils (clinging
ment (the

STAB 2 a
nace

streets or

2 a : one
esive back:

ice that is

a human
ies 2 a

omposing

ck (as in
han-dler

esp. for

or likely

p. family

is slow,

: UNFIN-

on of ME

sterita to
usu. on

+ ME
asteros-
ines in
'eshwa-

ness or
les) 2

tick: as
is, and
key, or

ent or
~ vt

n in a
: Lap-

tick: as
is, and
key, or

ent or
~ vt

n in a
: Lap-

stick shift n (1959) : a manually operated gearshift for a motor vehicle usually mounted on the floor

sticktight 'stik-tīt\ n (ca. 1884) : BUR MARIGOLD

stick-to-it-ive-ness 'stik-tū-tiv-nēs\ n [fr. the phrase *stick to it*]

(1867) : dogged perseverance : TENACITY

stickum 'stik-küm\ n [stick + -um (prob. alter. of 'em them)] (ca.

1909) : a substance that adheres or causes adhesion

stickup 'stik-up\ n (1904) : a robbery at gunpoint : HOLDUP

stick up vi (15c) : to stand upright or on end : PROTRUDE ~ vi to

stick at gunpoint — stick up for : to speak or act in defense of : SUP-

PORT

stickweed 'stik-wēd\ n (1743) : any of several plants (as a beggar's-

lice) with adhesive seeds

stick-work 'stik-wōrk\ n (1903) : the use of one's stick in offensive and

defensive techniques (as in hockey)

sticky 'stik-kē\ adj stick-i-er; -est (ca. 1735) 1 a : ADHESIVE b :

VISCOS, GLUEY (2) : coated with a sticky substance 2 : HUMID,

MUGGY; also : CLAMMY 3 : tending to stick 4 a : DISAGREEABLE,

UNPLEASANT b : AWKWARD, STIFF c : DIFFICULT, PROBLEMATIC 5 : ex-

cessive sentimental: CLOYING — stick-i-ly 'stik-kē-ē\ adv — stick-

-ness 'stik-kē-nēs\ n

stick-wicket n (1926) : a difficult or delicate problem or situation

sticktion 'stik-shōn\ n [static + friction] (1946) : the force required to

cause one body in contact with another to begin to move

stick 'stif\ adj [ME stif, fr. OE stif; akin to MD stift, L. stipare to

press together, Gk stibtein to tread on] (bef. 12c) 1 a : not easily

bent; RIGID b : lacking in suppleness or responsiveness (~ muscles)

c : impeded in movement — used of a mechanism d : DRUNK 1 a

a : FIRM, RESOLUTE b : STUBBORN, UNYIELDING c : PROUD d (1)

a : exerted by reserve or decorum (2) : lacking in ease or grace

stilted 3 : hard fought : PUGNACIOUS, SHARP 4 a : (1) : exerting

great force (~ wind) (2) : FORCEFUL, VIGOROUS b : POTENT (a ~ dose) 5 : of a dense or glutinous consistency : THICK 6 a : HARSH,

SEVERE (~ a penalty) b : ARDUOUS, RUGGED (~ terrain) 7 : not easi-

ly heeded over by an external force (as the wind) (a ~ ship) 8 : ex-

PENSIVE, STEEP (paid a ~ price) — stiff-ish 'stif-îsh\ adj — stiffly

adv — stiff-ness n

syn STIFF, RIGID, INFLEXIBLE mean difficult to bend. STIFF may apply to

any degree of this condition (stretching will prevent your muscles

from becoming stiff). RIGID applies to something so stiff that it cannot

be bent without breaking (a rigid surfboard). INFLEXIBLE stresses lack

of suppleness or pliability (ski boots with inflexible soles).

stiffy adv (13c) 1 : in a stiff manner : STIFFLY 2 : to an extreme degree

SEVERELY (scared ~ bored ~)

stiffy 'stif-î\ vb n (ca. 1859) 1 : CORPSE 2 a : TRAMP, BUM b : HAND, LABORER c

PERSON (a lucky ~) 3 : FLOP, FAILURE

stiffy vt (1950) 1 a : to refuse to pay or tip (~ the doctor for the

fee) (~ the waiter) b : CHEAT (~ed him in a business deal) c

STICK 7a (~ed us with the bar bill) 2 : SNUB 3 (~ed sportswriters

after the game)

stiffy 'stif-î\ vb n (1909) : STRAIGHT-ARMED

stiffy-en 'stif-î-n\ adj : stiffened; stiff-en-ing 'stif-î-nîng\ vi

(15c) : to make stiff or stiffer ~ vi : to become stiff or stiffer — stiff-

en-er 'stif-î-nor, 'stif-î-nor\ n

stiff-necked 'stif-nekt\ adj (1526) 1 : HAUGHTY, STUBBORN 2

: STILLED

stiff upper lip n [fr. the phrase *keep a stiff upper lip*] (1815) : a steady

and determined attitude or manner in the face of trouble — stiff-

upper-lip adj

stifle 'stifl\ n [ME] (14c) : the joint next above the hock in the

hind leg of a quadruped (as a horse or dog) corresponding to the hu-

man knee — see HORSE illustration

stifle vb sti-fle; sti-fling 'stif-î-îng\ [alter. of ME stulen] vt (1513) 1

a : to kill by depriving of oxygen : SUFFOCATE b : (1) : SMOOTHER (2)

: MUFFLE 2 a : to cut off (as the voice or breath) b : to withhold

from circulation or expression : REPRESS (~ed our anger) c : DETER,

DISCOURAGE ~ vi : to become suffocated by or as if by lack of oxygen

: SMOOTHER — sti-fler 'stif-î-îr\ n — sti-flingly 'stif-î-îng\ adv

stigma 'stig-mä\ n, pl stig-ma-ta, stig-mä-ta, stig-mä-tô\ or stig-

mas. [L *stigmat*, stigma mark, brand, fr. Gk, fr. sizein to tattoo

more at STICK] (ca. 1593) 1 a : a *archai* : a scar left by a hot iron

: BRAND b : a mark of shame or discredit : STAIN c : an identifying

mark or characteristic; specif : a specific diagnostic sign of a disease 2

a stigma pl : bodily marks or pains resembling the wounds of the

crucified Christ : and, sometimes, accompanying religious ecstasy b

: PETECHIA 3 a : a small spot, scar, or opening on a plant or animal

b : the usu. apical part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen

grains and on which they germinate — see FLOWER illustration — stig-

ma 'stig-mä\ adj

stigmatized 'stig-mä-tiz\ vt, -tized, -tiz-ing (1607) : STIGMATIC

stigmatize 'stig-mä-tiz\ vt 'stig-mä-tiz\ vt, -tized, -tiz-ing (1585) 1 a : archaic

: BRAND b : to describe or identify in opprobrious terms 2 : to mark

with stigma — stigmatiza-tion 'stig-mä-tz-î-zish-n\ n

stigmatic adj (1607) 1 : having or conveying a social stigma 2 : of

or relating to supernatural stigmata 3 : ANASTIGMATIC — used esp. of

a bundle of light rays intersecting at a single point — stigmati-cal-ly 'stig-mä-ti-käl\ adv

stigmatist 'stig-mä-tist, stig-mä-tist\ n (1607) : STIGMATIC

stigmatizing 'stig-mä-tiz-ing\ vt, -tized, -tiz-ing (1585) 1 a : archaic

: BRAND b : to describe or identify in opprobrious terms 2 : to mark

with stigma — stigmatiza-tion 'stig-mä-tz-î-zish-n\ n

stigmatised 'stig-mä-tiz-id\ vt, -tized, -tiz-ing (1858) 1 : to mark

with stigma — stigmatisa-tion 'stig-mä-tz-î-zish-n\ n

stille 'stil\ n [ME, fr. Gk stilbein to glitter] (ca. 1868) : an

aromatic hydrocarbon C₁₄H₁₂ used as phosphor and in making dyes;

also : a compound derived from stilbene

stilles-trol 'stil-bes-trôl, -trö'l\ n [stilbene + estrus + -ol] (1938) 1

: a crystalline synthetic derivative C₁₄H₁₂O₂ of stilbene that differs

from the related diethylstilbestrol in lack of the ethyl groups and in

possession of but slight estrogenic activity 2 : DIETHYLSTILBESTROL

stilbene 'stil-ben\ n [F, fr. Gk stilbein] (1815) : a mineral consisting of

a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium and often occur-

ring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals

stile 'stü\ n [ME, fr. OE stigel, akin to OE stieger stair — more at

STAIR] (bef. 12c) : a step or set of steps for passing over a fence or wall;

also : TURNSTILE

stile n [prob. fr. D *stiel* post] (1678) : one of the vertical members in a frame or panel into which the secondary members are fitted

sti-le-to 'stü-le-(t)ö\ n, pl -tos or -toes [It. dim. of *stilo* stylus, dagger, fr. L *stylus* stylus — more at STYLE] (1611) 1 a : a slender dagger

with a blade thick in proportion to its breadth 2 : a pointed instrument for piercing holes for eyelets or embroidery 3 : STILETTO HEEL

stiletto heel n (1953) : a high thin heel on women's shoes that is nar-

rower than a spike heel

still 'stü\ adj [ME *stille*, akin to OE *stille* still and perh. to

OE *steall* stall — more at STALL] (bef. 12c) 1 a : devoid of or abstaining

from motion b : *SEDENTARY*, not effervescent (~ wine)

d (1) : of, relating to, or being a static photograph, as contrasted with

a motion picture (2) : designed for taking still photographs (a ~ camera)

(3) : engaged in taking still photographs (a ~ photographer)

2 a : uttering no sound : QUIET b : SUBDUE, MUTED 3 a : CALM,

TRANQUIL b : free from noise or turbulence — still-ness n

still vi (bef. 12c) : to become motionless or silent : QUIET ~ v. 1 a

: ALLAY, CALM b : to put an end to : SILENCE 2 : to arrest the motion

of 3 : SILENCE

still adv (bef. 12c) 1 : without motion (*sit ~*) 2 : *archaic* a : AL-

WAYS, CONTINUALLY b : in a progressive manner : INCREASINGLY 3

used as a function word to indicate the continuance of an action or

condition (~ lives there) (drink it while it's ~ hot) 4 : in spite of that

: NEVERLESS (those who take the greatest care ~ make mistakes) 5

a : EVEN 2c (a ~ more difficult problem) b : YET 1a

*still (13c) 1 : QUIET, SILENCE 2 : a static photograph; specif : a

photograph of actors or scenes of a motion picture for publicity or

documentary purposes

still vb [ME *stilen*, short for *distillen* to distill] (13c) : DISTILL

still n (1533) 1 : DISTILLERY 2 : apparatus used in distillation com-

prising either the chamber in which the vaporization is carried out or

the entire equipment

still alarm n (1785) : fire alarm transmitted (as by telephone call)

without sounding the signal apparatus

still and all adv (1829) : NEVERTHELESS, STILL

still-birth 'stü-börth, 'börth\ n (1785) : the birth of a dead fetus

still-born 'stü-börn, 'börn\ n (1593) 1 : dead at birth 2 : failing from the

start: ABORTIVE (a ~ venture) — still-born 'stü-börn, 'börn\ n

still-hunt 'stü-hün\ vi (1858) : to ambush or stalk a quarry; esp : to

pursue game noiselessly usu. without a dog ~ vt : to lie in wait for

: approach by stealth

still hunt n (1828) : a quiet pursuing or ambushing of game

still life n, pl still lifes (1695) 1 : a picture consisting predominantly

of inanimate objects 2 : the category of graphic arts concerned with

inanimate subject matter

still-man 'stü-män\ n (ca. 1864) : one who owns or operates a still

still-room 'stü-rüm, 'rüm\ n [stüll] (ca. 1710) Brit. : a room connected with the kitchen where liqueurs, preserves, and cakes are kept and beverages (~ tea) are prepared

still water n (1832) : a part of a stream where no current is visible

stilly 'stü-le\ adj [stüll + -y] (1766) : STILL, QUIET

*stilt 'stült\ n [ME *stile*; akin to OHG *stelza* stilt] (15c) 1 a : one of

two poles each with a rest or strap for the foot used to elevate the

wearer above the ground in walking b : a pile or post serving as one

of the supports of a structure above ground or water level 2 pl also

stilt : any of various notably long-legged 3-toed shorebirds (genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*) that are related to the avocets, frequent inland ponds and marshes, and nest in small colonies

*stilt vt (1649) : to raise on or as if on stilts

stilt-ed 'stü-tüd\ adj (1820) 1 : POMPOUS, LOFTY b : FORMAL, STIFF

2 : having the curve beginning at some distance above the impost (a ~ arch) — stilt-ed-ly adv — stilt-ed-ness n

stilton 'stült-n\ n [Stilton, Huntingdonshire, England] (1826) : a blue-veined cheese with wrinkled rind made of whole cows' milk enriched with cream

stime 'stüm\ n [ME (northern dial.)] (14c) chiefly Scot & Irish : GLIM-

MER; also : GLIMPSE

stim-u-lant 'stü-mü-yä-länt\ n (ca. 1728) 1 : an agent (as a drug) that

produces a temporary increase of the functional activity or efficiency of

an organism or any of its parts 2 : STIMULUS 3 : an alcoholic beverage — not used technically — stimulant adj

stim-u-late 'stü-mü-lät, 'stü-lät-ed\ -lat-ing [L *stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulare*, fr. *stimulus* goad; perh. akin to L *stilus* stylus, stylus — more at STYLE] vt

(1619) 1 : to excite to activity or growth or to greater activity : ANI-

MATE, AROUSE 2 a : to function as a physiological stimulus to b : to

arouse or affect by a stimulant (as a drug) ~ vi : to act as a stimulant or stimulus syn see PROVOKE — stim-u-la-tion 'stü-mü-yä-läsh-n\ n —

stim-u-la-tive 'stü-mü-yä-lä-tiv\ adj — stim-u-la-tor 'stü-lä-tor\ n —

stim-u-la-to-ri-al 'stü-mü-yä-lä-tö-ri-al\ adj

stim-u-lus 'stü-mü-lüs\ n, pl -li 'stü-lüs, 'stü-lüs [L] (1684) : something that

rouses or incites to activity: as a : INCENTIVE b : STIMULANT 1 c : an agent (as an environmental change) that directly influences the activity of a living organism or one of its parts (as by exciting a sensory organ or evoking muscular contraction or glandular secretion)

*sting 'stüng\ vb stung 'stüng\ [ME, fr. OE *stingan*: to sting; prob. to Gk *stachys* spike of grain, *stochos* target, aim] vt (bef. 12c) 1 : to prick painfully: as a : to pierce or wound with poisonous or irritating process b : to affect with sharp quick pain or smart (hail stung their faces) 2 : to cause to suffer acutely (stung with remorse) 3 : OVERCHARGE, CHEAT ~ vi 1 : to wound one with or as if with a sting 2 : to feel a keen burning pain or smart; also : to cause such pain — stinging-ly 'stüng-ly\ adv

*sting n (bef. 12c) 1 : the act of stinging; specif : the thrust of a

stinger into the flesh b : a wound or pain caused by or as if by stinging

2 : STINGER 2 3 : a sharp or stinging element, force, or quality 4

*stilt '

10. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings or decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph 37 C.F. R. §41.39(c)(1)(ii).

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.